

The Hebrew

— זוחי עולם נטע בתוכינו — The Eternal Life He Planted amongst us.

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AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS.

On a certain March evening in the year of 1751, Frederick Prince of Wales, son of George the Second and father of George the Third, died at his house in Leicester-fields, in the arms of Desnoyers, a French dancing-master who had been called in to soothe the last tremendous moments of the royal spend-thrift with the twang of his favorite violin.

On the 13th of June following, his widow gave birth to a baby princess, known to history as Caroline Matilda, the beautiful, imprudent, and unfortunate Queen of Denmark, about whose guilt or innocence there has been almost as much controversy as about that of Mary Stuart, and with as little likelihood of ever coming to a distinct and certain conclusion.

The Princess of Wales was a stern mannered, though in reality a loving and careful mother; still so stern that once, when the little Duke of Gloucester was sitting deep in melancholy thought, and she asked him sharply what he was thinking of, he was able to answer, "I was thinking that if ever I have a son I will not make him as unhappy as you make me."

Caroline Matilda, it is to be supposed, bore her share with the rest; but we hear nothing of her life until the fatal year arrived when, at the age of fifteen, she found herself the betrothed, and then the wife, of a fair-haired, under-sized, gay-tempered, handsome, dissolute young scamp of seventeen, Christian the Seventh, King of Denmark. "Diminutive as if he came out of a kernel in the fairy tales," with, adds Walpole, in another place, "the sublime strut of his grandfather (or a cock sparrow)."

The young queen was in her girlhood; fair almost to a marvel, with light flaxen hair, shining like silver and of luxuriant growth, large, clear, bright, blue eyes, full red lips—the under one rich and pouting—small teeth, white and even, and of a temper as bright and sweet as her face: lovely and fascinating enough surely to have made her lover for life the young profigate who kissed her publicly at Roeskilde when they met—perhaps moved for the moment by the sight of her girlish beauty—but who soon taught her what infinite power of subdulsion the instinct which it pleased his royal majesty to call love, was capable.

For the marriage feast was scarcely cold, when Christian found "Milady," or "Katherine of the Pretty Feet"—about whose life the less said the better—a companion more congenial to his taste than the young English princess, whose soul was as pure as her face was fair. And not only "Milady," but all the rouses and demires to be met with in Copenhagen, to the scandal of decent people and destruction of public morals.

Caroline Matilda found her Danish crown more thickly set with thorns than roses. Young as she was, and so sadly needing careful guidance, she had not a friend in her new home to direct or uphold her. Juliana Maria, the king's stepmother, had always been his declared enemy (even so, Christian believed, to his attempted destruction), because of her own son Frederick, who would come to the throne, could the crown prince, as he was then, be destroyed; so that she was the poor young queen's enemy too, ex officio if not by personal dislike, and laid snares and digged pitfalls whenever and wherever she could; the old grandmother, Sophia Magdalena, was kind enough, but even she cared more for power than for the right, and had spent her life in trying to keep her personal influence paramount in Danish politics; and the Princess Charlotte Amelia, the king's aunt—who seems to have been about the best of the set—lived only for religious practices and charities, keeping as far out of the reach of her royal nephew as she could, having been his favorite butt and the object of his rudest practical jokes time out of mind.

The final cause of her withdrawal from the palace was "a fright she received through the king's first page crawling into the dining-room on all fours, disguised as a savage."

So Caroline Matilda was absolutely unfriended, save by the Grand Mistress of her household, Frau von Plessen; and she, though a virtuous woman, and so far desirable in a court where even common propriety was at a discount, was a harsh-tempered domineering old-maidish kind of person, who made bad worse, by injudicious advice, and by never being able to understand that sometimes it is better to drive with a slack rein and a silken lash than with tight ropes and a leather thong. Influenced by this clever lady, Caroline Matilda put on an air of forbidding coldness to her husband (perhaps it was not much trouble to do that), with the idea so common among women, and so mistaken, that the best way to secure a husband's vagrant affections is to deny or conceal their own. In this case, however, it was not so much concealment as confession, for the young queen had no great fondness for her royal spouse; as, indeed, how could she have? Unless neglect, debauchery and open infidelity were qualities calculated to win the love and esteem of a girl-wife virtuously educated. Nevertheless, she nursed him assiduously when he had the scarlet fever; and when he recovered, he went back to his street-tows, his mistresses, his low pot-house riots, his assaults on the watch, and all the other disgraceful doings which made him the disgust and the talk of Europe.

The royal favorite in chief at this time was Count Conrad von Holck, lately appointed Court Marshal, but acting as a kind of private M.C. to

the monarch, arranging all the court balls and fetes; also helping him in pleasures less innocent. He it was who accompanied Christian to and from Milady's house, "during which street riots were but too frequent;" who shared in all his vices, and who organized many a nocturnal orgie during the brilliant luncheons which he was in the habit of giving at Blaagaard, a kind of castellated pleasure-house, just outside the north gate. And even when the queen gave birth to a son, the future Frederick the Sixth, and all Denmark went mad with joy; always excepting the queen dowager, Juliana Maria, whose son was thus doubly barred; even then, Christian and his favorite continued their excesses, and made the whole town ring with the echo of their misdeeds. Christian was seen one day in broad daylight returning from "Milady's" in a state of intoxication, the people pursuing him with hootings and insults to his own palace-gates; in a word, the private and public annals of king, court and favorite, were of the worst kind.

At last, however, the ministers arrested Katharine of the Pretty Feet, and put her in prison, after her royal lover had bought her an hotel and created her a baroness.

And now Christian and his court set out on their travels; taking with them, as surgeon and physician in ordinary, John Frederick Struensee, hitherto physician of Altana, and of the lordship of Pinneberg. And first the King of Denmark came here to visit the King of England. But "Farmer George" was not especially eager to favor his brother-in-law; so little eager, indeed, that when Christian came to Dover, he found no royal carriages waiting for him, and had to come to town in hackney carriages. Even when he got to town, "by another mistake," says Walpole, "King George happened to go to Richmond about an hour before King Christian arrived in London. An hour is exceedingly long, and the distance to Richmond still longer; so with all the dispatch which could possibly be made, King George did not get to his capital till next day at noon. Then, as the road from his closer in St. James's to the King of Denmark's apartments on the other side of the palace is about thirty miles (which posterity having no conception of the prodigious extent and magnificence of St. James's, will never believe), it was half an hour after three before his Danish majesty's cousin could go and return to let him know that his good brother and ally was leaving the palace (in which they both were) to receive him at the queen's palace, which you know is about a million of snails' paces from St. James's. Notwithstanding these difficulties and unavoidable delays, Woden, Thor, Frigga, and all the gods that watch over the kings of the north, did bring these two invincible monarchs to each other's embraces, about half-an-hour after four o'clock on the same evening."

Christian's life in London was bad enough; but it was even worse in Paris, and the queen was carefully informed of all that would most pain and disquiet her, it being the policy of that nest of intriguers, of which Juliana Maria was the chief, to keep the young couple as far sundered in both life and love as was possible. It was not to be wondered at if she was cold and disdainful and full of wrath and bitterness, when her scampish husband came home after his seven months' tour, and if she resented Count Holck's familiarities and impertinences, and even added the new physician, Struensee, to her black list, as one of the tribe of her enemies. She soon learnt a different lesson, poor girl! Well for her if she had never done so.

But indeed Struensee's policy was at the first quite puzzling enough to mislead her. He wished to reconcile king and queen, he said, and yet he enticed Frau von Gabel into a web of circumstances, compromising in appearance and fatal in the end. This Frau von Gabel was a high-minded noble hearted woman, almost republican in her political creed and therefore unable to live at court, but, whether royalist or republican, patriot before all. The king had made certain advances to her in times gone by, which it is scarcely necessary to say were repulsed; but now Struensee took up the dropped loops, and, assuring Frau von Gabel that the king was in every way reformed, and that he did really need her ennobling influence to keep him in the right way, urged her to admit his visits again—she, the Egeria to his Numa. Frau von Gabel consented; but soon found that all this talk of Christian's great improvement was mere moonshine; he was as bad as ever, and a little more mad; and the character of Egeria was soon sought to be brought down to a lower level and to baser purposes. When she found this out, and deception was no longer possible, the poor lady died of grief; and the strange intrigue about which no satisfactory theory as to why it was, and to what use, came to an end. She died, hating Struensee; whom the queen hated too, for his share in the plot.

At that time, then, there was no love between the doctor and the queen; but soon after this, the crown prince (her little baby) had the small-pox, and old enemies were forgotten in the new conditions of help and trust set up between them. Ever after this illness Caroline Matilda admitted Struensee into her intimate friendship; and so began the drama which ended in a cruel and a bloody tragedy. She was imprudent to an almost insane extent; she drove out alone with the handsome young doctor, walked with him alone, rode with him alone; at the court ball she danced chiefly with him, and suffered him to address her in a tone of temper and command, to say the least of it, astounding. These follies, and more to the back of them, got the young queen much ill will, and caused many a biting comparison to be instituted between her and Mary Stuart, with Struensee for Rizzio. Together with her character, whether rightly or wrongly, the queen began to lose something of her sweet English modesty, and to play unwomanly pranks in public quite as damaging as vices. She hunted daily, striding her horse in man fashion, and dressed as a man in a dove-colored beaver hat with a deep gold band and tassels, a long scarlet coat faced with gold all round, a buff gold-laced waistcoat, frilled shirt, man's neckerchief, and buckskin small-clothes and spurs. She looked splendidly when mounted and dashing through the woods, but when she dismounted the charm was to a great degree dispelled, for she appeared shorter than she really was; the shape of her

knees betrayed her sex, and her belt seemed to cut her in two." At other times, when dressed like a woman, she was one of the most beautiful women of her time.

Struensee's political power was as great as his personal influence. The whole power of the state seemed to be vested in him; the queen being his tool, the king his victim, and the country his mere footstool whereby he might mount to supreme honor. All Europe began to talk. Then the talk got so loud that the Princess of Wales, Caroline Matilda's mother, made a long and toilsome journey northward, which, whatever the political motives assigned, seemed to have for its motive simply to see her daughter, and to remonstrate with her on her folly. Not that she herself came into court with clean hands; for the position of Lord Bute in her royal household had long been a favorite subject for scandal and satire. The meeting took place after some delay, and the mother's resolute removal of certain obstacles thrown in the way by Caroline Matilda; but no good was done. The king and queen came attended only by Struensee and Warnstedt, the favorite page, who were seated in the carriage with them; and when the Princess of Wales spoke to her daughter in English, she pretended not to understand her—she had forgotten the language! In fact, she showed herself as wayward and unmanageable as a naughty child who cannot be reasoned with and who will not be controlled. Letters and envoys from both mother and brother (George III.), were received in the same manner; and thus the last drags sought to be put upon the downward course were knocked aside; and the royal lady's reputation went on towards destruction.

What was it which, at about this time, made her write with a diamond on the window pane at Frederiksborg, "Oh keep me innocent, make others great?" Conscience? Sorrow for past, or fear of future sins? Or was it simply dissimulation and the endeavor to deceive eyes whose sharpness of vision was, she well knew, spying out her weak places and gauging her misdeeds? For we cannot for a moment accept Sir Lascelles Wraxall's theory, and account her innocent in her relations with Struensee. [Life and Times of Her Majesty Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway; by Sir C. F. Lascelles Wraxall, Bart.] Every incident related and every induction to be drawn, point but to one thing; and whatever the political basis, whatever the greater worth of the Dano-Germanic alliance against that of the Russian, and the zeal of the physician-minister for his own ideas and his own views of state-craft; the question between the man and woman remains the same for both and all concerned. Unhappily for the half-mad, half-bad king, who, when Struensee dismissed honest old Bernstorff, had not a friend left. Given up to Struensee and the queen, he was now simply a puppet and a prisoner, with two black children—a boy and a girl—for his only companions, and Enevold Brandt, whom he hated, for his valet, chamberlain, pedagogue, and master—Enevold Brandt, whom Holck had exiled and Struensee restored. In truth, Christian's condition was pitiable enough. Grant that he was mad; still the manner of life to which his wife and the minister doomed him was infamous. No one paid him the smallest respect, and once an impudent page even drove him into a corner, saying, "Mad Rex, make me a groom of the chamber." He was compelled to make personal appointments of men specially distasteful to him; and on one occasion, in revenge for having been made to sign an appointment as chamberlain for a man he hated, he made one of his stove-heaters a chamberlain; again, another time, he gave out that his dog Gourmand was a "Conference Councilor," and proposed his health, which the rest were obliged to acknowledge as de rigueur. This was to express his disgust at certain fault-finding and scolding which he had to submit to in council, showing that, as barking was the rule of the day there, Gourmand could bark as well as any of them, and so was quite as efficient a conference councillor. His chief amusement was smashing china and beheading the garden statues; in which odd play Moranti, his black boy, assisted him. For a change, he would roll on the ground with the boy, biting and scratching him, or would fling papers, furniture, books, glass, ornaments, anything he could find, over the balcony down into the court-yard; once wishing to fling the boy and dog Gourmand after the rest. In public he was treated with contempt by his keeper, Brandt, who in private bit and beat him—he said by the king's own desire; and, indeed, the whole treatment of this unhappy wretch during the reign of Struensee, was as damaging to the queen's reputation as it was disgraceful and degrading.

The queen, influenced by Struensee, who, however, was locally well intentioned in this, brought up her son on the wildest principles of "hardening"—a kill or cure system indeed for a delicate child. His food was of the simplest and poorest kind, and what we should call inappetent, and always cold; he had a cold bath twice or thrice a day; he was kept in a cold room without a fire, dressed lightly in thin silk, and went about barefoot, although he was a delicate baby of not quite three years old. His playmate and companion was a little fellow of his own age, called "Little Karl," the natural son of a surgeon, who was allowed to fight with him and master him if he could, no one being suffered to assist or prevent. The queen was so severe with him, that when the attendants wanted to frighten him into good behavior, they used to threaten to take him to his mother, which generally succeeded. Struensee's coadjutor, the physician Berger, got a few of the more extreme rules relaxed; and, owing to his representations, this royal baby was allowed to wear shoes and stockings, to be rather more warmly clad; to have his rice boiled in broth instead of water, to have meat soup for dinner twice a week, and to have his room slightly warmed in the morning.

And now popular feeling began to take a very decided tone, and the ministry knew that the evil hour which has to come to all misdeeds, was drawing near. The queen and the favorite dared not show themselves in public; the guards were doubled at the palace, and various unusual precautions were taken: the most abominable satirized or stuck or scrawled on the walls; half

in jest and half in earnest; the queen and the ministers would speculate on their future lives, and what they should do when the crash came and they were forced to fly—they foresaw nothing worse; and all this while the indignation of the people and the anger of the European courts became louder and deeper, and of more ominous intensity and fierceness. Anonymous letters were sent to Brandt, advising him to put himself out of danger by ranging himself on the king's side, and against the minister; and he and Struensee had misunderstandings, even to the extent of the former proposing a kind of coup d'état to Falckenskjold, one of the government, beginning and ending in the arrest of Struensee, and the transfer of the queen to himself; and then the great plot was arranged, headed by Julian Maria and Prince Frederick her son, the king's half-brother.

The favorite's treatment of this young man had been most impolitic. Insulted, neglected, irritated, his rank and near relationship with the king ignored or remembered only to fix a deeper sting, no wonder that he put himself to the head of a party determined to rid the country of a group of adventures who had lost their heads when they had gained the top round of the ladder, and whose so-called reforms were neither popular nor understood, besides being nullified by the poison of the scandals attached to them. When a forged document was shown to Julian Maria [at least, Sir Lascelles Wraxall says it was forged], wherein it was set forth how that the king was to be forced to abdicate, and how that the queen was to be declared regent with Struensee as protector—meaning, as it was argued to her, that the king and crown prince were to be murdered, Struensee married to the queen, and his children by her set on the throne—she felt that no time was to be lost, and that either she and hers must fall, or they. Means were not wanting, nor agents, nor adherents; they never are wanting, when a tumult is contemplated, and good pickings are to be had out of a ruined palace; and the right time came with the rest. After a certain masked ball, where the queen had been most remarkably gay and most strikingly beautiful, and where, by the strange failing to pieces of a certain supper, all things were marvelously facilitated, the plot came to its culmination. The ex-queen, her son, and some others (Guldberg, Rantzau, Eickstedt, Koller, and the ex-valet Jessen), entered the king's bedroom at dead of night, where they first nearly frightened him to death, and then got him to sign orders for the arrest of Struensee, Brandt, Falckenskjold, the queen, and others of minor moment. One by one those named were arrested and secured; and so was broken up in a few moments the coalition which had changed the whole face of Danish politics and the whole current of Danish society, for two years.

Struensee, never a brave man, though so daring in political action, first fainted, then took to swearing horribly, and then gave way to abject despair. Brandt was philosophical, and even gay. Falckenskjold was calm and critical. But the poor young queen was impassioned and terrified, full of wrath and fear and desperation and anguish: now struggling with the soldiers who Rantzau had with him to secure her; now trying to hurl herself from the open window shrieking wildly for Struensee and the king; finally borne away to the fortress of Kronborg, ruined and disgraced for ever. Young, lovely, with a good and noble nature that had been at first outraged and afterwards misguided, we cannot but pity her. Truly she had sinned in her degree; but she had been sinned against more grievously, and her wrong-doing had been retaliation rather than aggression. For, as was said before, we cannot accept Sir Lascelles Wraxall's theory of her innocence, though her failings may be tenderly excused for the sake of the evils she had undergone.

The end soon came. Struensee, pressed and threatened, confessed to his liaison with the queen, circumstantially detailed; and when the queen was shown his confession, and told that if she denied it he would be tortured, she signed away her good fame for ever. He was executed, with certain barbarous circumstances disgraceful to the time and people—having first seen his colleague Brandt decapitated and disembowelled before his face; Falckenskjold was sentenced to be confined on the rock of Munkholm for life. Caroline Matilda was removed from Kronborg to the castle of Aalborg, where she was kept a prisoner until released at the instance of England. Thence, she went to Celle, or Zell, the old residence of the former Dukes of Lüneburg, where she lived happily enough, much beloved by all who knew her, and cheered by the frequent presence of her sister, the Princess of Brunswick. Her only grief was the loss of her children, especially of the little girl—whose legitimacy, by-the-by, came under grave suspicion; but the king had formally acknowledged her at her birth. Here she saw Mr. Wraxall, the grandfather of her present apologist, then a young man, "just her own age," and who seems to have been greatly struck by her beauty, and interested in her fortunes. He describes her as very beautiful, though too fat; like her brother George the Third in feature, but harmonized and softened; charitable, gay, sweet-tempered and discreet—all that the wronged Princess should be.

Mr. Wraxall entered into the plot for her release, which had its object, the arrest of Juliana Maria and Prince Frederick, and the king's published order for her return to Copenhagen. It is impossible to guess what new historic complications might have arisen had she not, in the midst of this under-current, died on the 11th of May, 1775, wanting less than three months of her twenty-fourth year. Of course people said she died of poison, that wide and convenient vagueness; but in truth it was of scarlet fever, taking a typhoid character, and easy to be accounted for. One of her young pages had just died of this disease, and she, very foolishly, went into the room where the coffin was, and looked at the dead body. The sight haunted her, and the disease found her out, carrying her off in a very few days. When dying, she wrote to George the Third, solemnly protesting her innocence of all with which she had been charged; and also to M. Roques, the pastor of the French Protestant church at Zell, who said the same: "I was never faithless to my

husband." So, at least, it is reported. Whether Sir Lascelles Wraxall's chivalrous theory respecting the unhappy princess be correct or not, the memoir has high merits, not only as an historical, but as a literary production. Some of the details of court life are extremely curious.

VIENNA.—We copy an account of Mannheimer's funeral (March 20), from the *A. Z. d. I.* A correspondent writes: "The funeral took place at nine o'clock this morning, amidst the concourse of people, all evincing their profound sympathy. The synagogue, literally crammed with people, was lighted up with thousands of candles. In order to prevent an interruption of the funeral ceremonies by the multitude that poured in, the doors of the synagogue were closed. Before the ark, draped in black, stood the coffin containing the body of the deceased, on a scaffolding likewise covered with black cloth. Around it burned wax tapers in black candelabra. Round the coffin stood the mourners, sons of the departed; further, the wardens of the congregation, several members of the council of the empire, the municipality, and the rabbis and preachers of Pesth, Brunn, and Presburg. At the upper end of the coffin stood the oldest warden of the community, Joseph Wertheimer the rabbi of Vienna. Horwitz, Professor Sulzer and Dr. Jellinck. The latter opened the proceedings with intoning a chorale, in which the choral association 'Concord' participated. Herr Joseph Wertheimer then delivered a most pathetic funeral speech. He was followed by Dr. Jellinck in a deeply affecting oration. A discourse was then delivered by Rabbi Horwitz in Hebrew. Another brought this portion of the ceremony to a close. The coffin was then carried by the wardens to the hearse, which was drawn by four horses, and the funeral procession set itself in motion in the following order: First came four gens d'armes on horseback; then followed the various benevolent associations whose president the deceased was; among these was also a deputation from a Christian association, to which he had been a benefactor; then came the union 'Concord,' carrying lighted torches; then the wardens and the synagogue committee; next the hearse, on both sides of which walked the eldest wardens carrying torches. The hearse was followed by the mourners, several high ecclesiastics and dignitaries, as well as about 10,000 individuals. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people, so were also all windows. The procession only arrived at 11 o'clock, at the burial ground. This could not hold the immense multitude, which had to stand outside. At the grave some more funeral orations were delivered, and the coffin was lowered into it amidst

THE AMAZONIAN NATURALIST.

This does not mean the fly catching of one of those hybrid beings, neither man nor woman, whom it is the custom to call amazons, but the adventures of Mr. Walter Henry Bates on the borders of the river Amazon, where he lived for nine years, hunting for all manner of creatures, "with a view towards solving the problem of the origin of species" as his final and philosophic aim; but with what is more to our purpose, the practical result of a very charming book, full of pleasant details relating to the "eight thousand species new to science," which he introduced to the European world among the fourteen thousand seven hundred and twelve that made the sum of his discoveries.

Amongst the most curious of the many curious facts which Mr. Bates has recorded, is that of the bird-catching spider, *Mygale avicularia*, so long held to be only a figment of Madame Merian's own brain; and to have been attested by M. Palisot de Beauvais, rather from compliance than from truth; but the existence of which is now established without doubt. Mr. Bates having seen with his own eyes what he has related. He saw a large hairy spider, nearly two inches in length of body but with legs expanded to the length of seven inches, and both body and legs covered with coarse grey and reddish hairs; he saw this monster crouched on the body of a finch about the size of an English siskin, which, smeared with a filthy liquor, but not quite dead, still palpitated beneath the fangs of the horrid brute. Another finch lay on the bale dead; and the dense white web stretched across a crevice in the tree, but broken now and the birds entangled in the pieces, told the whole story of the capture. The mygales are called crab-spiders by the natives, and if touched shed their hairs, causing a peculiar and almost mad-dening irritation. They are sometimes of immense size, and Mr. Bates saw one of them with a cord round its waist, led about the house by some Indian children, as if it were a dog. Many of the spiders of the country are of exquisite colors, and some, which double themselves up at the base of the leaf-stalks, deceive their prey by thus looking like flower-buds. One, a species of *Acrosoma*, has two curved bronze-colored spines, an inch and a half in length, proceeding from the tip of its abdomen: it spins a large web, its spines, so far as can be seen, neither hindering nor helping in the work. As for the webs, some are like silk, and some like fine muslin; and some of the dens are broad slanting galleries two feet long, burrowed in the ground, others are nests built in trees, or hammocks slung across the angles of a room, or hung up on the tiles and thatch of the house-tops.

Then there are ants; specially the Sauba ant; that big-headed creature which thatches its entrance-domes with leaves, thereby causing most unsightly devastation to the best of the cultivated trees. For the cunning little thief will not touch a rough and ready forest tree of its own country (sometimes indeed, it will descend to a very young and tender native), but, in general attacks only the imported and cultivated trees, as the coffee and orange trees. It was wrong, though, to call the whole family of the Sauba ant big-headed; it is only the warriors which have those enormously swollen and massive heads—highly polished, like a bit of Egyptian granite or obsidian, in the Worker-major, but opaque and hairy in the subterranean worker; while the real worker, the Worker-minor, who carries the leaves, and feeds the young, and cleans the cells, and in fact does all the useful domestic economy of the nation, is an ordinary ant like any other, varying in size among themselves, but never hydrocephalic like the two before spoken of. Very extensive are the underground ramifications of this Sauba ant. An enterprising French gardener tried to clear them out of the Botanic Gardens at Paris by blowing sulphur into their galleries; and Mr. Bates says he saw the smoke issue at the outlet seventy yards distant from the place where the bellows were used. The Sauba ant not only clips the leaves off the trees in the free forest, but also acts burglar on its own account, and comes into the house, where it will carry off, grain by grain, any amount of the farinha, or mandioqua meal, which makes the bread of the locality. One night, Mr. Bates was awakened by his servant calling out to him that the rats were at his farinha baskets. He got up and listened; but the noise was not that of rats; and he went into the store-room, he found truly almost a more formidable enemy; for there he confronted a broad column of Sauba ants, each laden with grain, passing between the door and his precious farinha baskets, the whole contents of which (about two bushels) they would have carried off in that one night had they not been disturbed. Conquered they were not, though killed by thousands; for even a fresh phalanx walked in to supply their dead comrades' places, and it was only after repeated blowings up by gunpowder—repeated so often that at last the hard heads learnt the lesson and got afraid—that Mr. Bates and his farinha baskets were left in peace. We do not hear how the natives protect themselves against the Sauba ant, but to smear with copauba balsam every thing which they would have to traverse—as cords by which food-baskets are suspended, the legs of chairs and footstools, hammock-ropes, etc.,—is the only means of warding off the attacks of another ant pest, the fire-ant, or *formiga de fogo*, which is the scourge of Tapajos river—one of the branch rivers of the Amazons.

Another kind is the Eciton, of which let the pedestrius beware; for, should he disregard the pedestrian and restlesss fitting hither and thither of plain-colored birds (ant-thrushes), in a very few steps he will come to grief, and fall into the midst of the ant-army. They will swarm upon his legs, with inconceivable rapidity, each one driving its pincers-like jaws into his skin, and, with the purchase thus obtained, doubling in its tail and stinging with all its might." His only chance then is to run for it—as the natives have done, shouting "Taoca!" and scampering to the other end of the column—and when safe there he must pick off his ants one by one, more often than not leaving their heads and jaws sticking in his flesh. When the Ecitons are out, the animal and insect worlds are in commotion and dismay. Spiders, caterpillars, maggots, larvae of all kinds, fall an easy prey to the devouring multitudes; a wasps' nest is rifled with supreme indifference to the stings of the owners, and the larvæ and pupæ apportioned fairly, according to the relative size of the spoil and the spoiler—the larger bits to the large Ecitons, and the smaller bits to the small; and then away they march back to their own home through the entangled tickets, where no one can follow them.

Once, at Villa Nova, Mr. Bates thought he had come upon a migratory horde of this ant; but it was only a foraging party after all, returning home with their spoil—the grubs of another species. It was a dense column of from sixty to seventy yards long, and yet neither van nor rear was visible; all were moving in the same direction save a few isolated individuals on the outside of the column running rearward for a short distance, then wheeling about and trotting

on with the main body. These rearward movements were going on everywhere, and seemed to be a way of communicating a common understanding to the army; for the retrograding ants stopped often, to touch some onward-moving comrade with their antennæ, by which they doubtless gave him the password or signal, or told him the way he was to go. The large-headed fellows of the tribe are singularly conspicuous in these columns. They are as one to about a score of the smaller class: none of them carried anything in their mouths, but all trotted along empty-handed and outside the column, at pretty regular intervals from each other, like subaltern officers in a marching regiment of soldiers. It was easy to be tolerably exact in this observation, for their shining white heads made them very conspicuous amongst the rest, bobbing up and down as the column passed over the inequalities of the road." They went along quite quietly, not noticing their companions; and when the column was wantonly disturbed they did not show fight or prance forth as eagerly as the others did. What is their specific use to their community, Mr. Bates cannot quite determine. He throws out a suggestion that it may be that of indigestion to the ant-thrushes which follow the marching columns and are the most deadly enemies the Ecitons have.

There are many other kinds of these ants: there is the small red Eciton which looks like a deep red-liquid flowing over the surface of all it attacks; and there is the blind Eciton, with the link connecting—the Eciton *earisticornis* which is only half blind, with small eyes sunk in deep sockets—a stout-limbed kind, and not in the smallest degree tamed or mollified by its misfortune. But they are all full of interest in their ways and works; and not the least so when they have laid aside their evil natures and frolic on the sunny ground like so many lambs, or kittens, or pretty little bull-headed puppies, leaping and dancing, and actually washing each other, with lessons in chamoising superadded, wonderful to behold. Even the ant then understands the old adage of all work and no play, and is resolved that the Eciton Jack shall not be a dull boy for want of an occasional holiday.

Full of interest too, are the monkeys, these poor relations of ours sitting below the salt, as other ragamuffins have done before them, to the great delight of the grandees under the dais. First we will speak of that prettiest little creature of all, the Midas, the silky tamarine—one of the gentlest, most interesting, and most loving little creatures that ever set you wondering whether it was a monkey or a squirrel, or some bewitched negro baby, against which some cruel negro fairy had a spite. The little silver tamarine, *Midas argenteus*, is the most beautiful, as it is the rarest, of the species, and is kept as a choice treasure and most beloved pet when by chance found and taken alive: which is not very often, for the creature is by no means common, though sometimes to be seen gambolling like a little snow-white kitten among the branches of the forest trees. It is very small, only seven inches in length when full grown, and is covered with long white silky hairs, with a naked face flesh colored, and a blackish tail. It is playful, timid, sensitive, and affectionate; can be tamed by love, and for the love of one or two, but never becomes so tame as to be familiar with strangers; in fact, it is just like a timid little child, who knows and loves its nurses, but who shrinks back shyly from even the kindest friend. There are many kinds of Midas, and they are beautiful, and all gentle, and all playful; differing amongst each other only by the color of their coats and the size of their bodies, and whether naturalists have called them "lions," or "bears," or "silky" or "silvery." Very different are the ugly rusty-brown Cœtous, with their queer hair caps, that look as if they had been just combed and brushed; and the Howlers of all hues, "making night hideous" with their dreadful cries; and odd, but not wholly unpleasant, scarlet-faced monkeys, dressed in long white coats, with faces of vivid scarlet, and grave and silent as so many judges. But the Paranaca, the bear-like speckled grey *Pithecia hirsuta*, is too affectionate and intelligent not to be a pet with all who can keep it alive; and the owl-faced night-ape, the Nyctipithecus, clothed in soft grey or brown fur, like rabbit-skin, and with a face like an owl or a tiger-cat, surrounded by ruff of whitish fur, is also a pet of the first order. It is a funny-looking little creature, very shy at the first, but to be tamed by kindness, when it becomes a source of great amusement—as, indeed, are all the smaller monkeys to those who like them. One, which Mr. Bates kept, used to hide itself in a wide mouthed glass jar when a stranger entered; but then he did not attempt the system of mere love and liberty adopted by the Brazilians, who make pets of even jaguars, which they suffer to run like puppies free among their children, and who tame their wild monkeys by always letting them sleep in their bosoms, or sit on their heads or shoulders. The little striped-faced Nyctipithecus which Mr. Bates kept as his vermin catcher in ordinary (this species soon clears a room of cockroaches and spiders, and even of bats), used to bark like a small dog at night—they are night creatures, as their name implies—scampering about the room after the spiders and cockroaches, which it ate with great gusto. It came finally to grief and dissolution through the jealousy of a Caiara monkey; not a pleasant pet by any means, being restless, jealous, discontented, and noisy, who, quarrelling with poor little owl-face over a fruit that had been given the latter, settled the business by cracking the little one's skull, with his teeth—owl-face defending himself only by clawing out and hissing like a cat," being a meek-minded being not given to fistcuffs.

One of the most extraordinary accidents that has been recorded for years took place at Prince's town, near the town of Tredgar, South Wales. A boy was passing along the road, when as he was looking at a cottage, inhabited by a man named Evan Jenkins and his family, he thought he observed a movement of part of the masonry. On watching it more narrowly he was satisfied that the framework of the window was sinking, and being apprehensive that the foundation of the structure was giving way, he ran to the door and alarmed the inmates, who were seated round the table at breakfast. By this time the floor began to shake, and the terrified persons immediately ran into the road, and had scarcely done so when the house began to sink through the ground, and in a very short time was entirely out of sight, leaving the site upon which it had stood on open chasm, filled to within some yards of the road with earth and stones which had fallen in from the sides. It would seem that the ground upon which the cottage was raised stood over a disused colliery, and the earth must first have given way at a depth of fully a hundred feet below the surface. The escape of the family is looked upon as quite miraculous, as the whole of their furniture, and indeed everything contained in their humble dwelling, was carried into the chasm beneath. Under Providence they feel that they owe their lives to the sharp conduct of the boy.

THE FINAL HOUR.

Death is always before us. We can know nothing of it, but the little we gather from the sight of our eyes, the hearing of our ears, and the guesses of our intelligence; nothing, that is, unless through a Divine revelation. Those who understand it by their experience of it have passed beyond our reach; and we can learn nothing from them. And what they might tell us, if they could, might not be of any essential service, might not help us at all in our individual instances; so rarely are the cases and circumstances of any two of us alike. In truth, after all the feigned, assumed, and so-called intercourse with the spirits of the departed, we know nothing satisfactory of dying and of death, more than we did before. It remains, after ages of observation, and the experience of millions gone, to us the same dread mystery. Dost thou, O man, apprehend it near? Art thou in fear of it? Dost thou shrink from the grapple and conflict? Is it the darkness that appelleth thee? Is it the mystery that affrighteth thee? Dost the prospect of separation from thy body cause thee regret?

If not, why shouldest thou fear? Pains thou hast borne often. Perchance they have been far greater than any that shall attend the exit from the world. Thou hast parted with friends for all this world before, and hast endured it well, and in going from them again can it be worse than aforetime? Thou dost not know what shall be after death; and so thou dreadest it? Neither dost thou know what the morrow shall bring forth; it is wholly hidden from thee—dost thou therefore dread the morrow, and art thou afraid to lie down and slumber till it dawn?

No, it is not so much the pain of dying, nor the pain of separation from friends, nor the pain of existing as spirit out of the body, nor the pain of leaving plans and labors unfinished, and hopes unrealized, that makes us so unwilling to enter the portals of the night. All these combined might render us anxious still to live; but none, nor all of them, can explain the dread we have of the immortal conflict. That dread is the result of sin. It is the evil of the heart foreshadowing its doom. It is the warning angel. It is the vision prophetic.

We are looking always beyond the mere fact of death itself. We follow its consequences. We fear that we shall lose the good that here we have; and repeat the ills that here we have felt, even if we do not find them multiplied a thousand fold. Verily, saith the apostle—"The sting of death is sin." But for sin death were scarcely an enemy. In spite of sin, it may be hailed a friend! "Be not afraid," O man, "only believe!" Thy sins, which are many, may be forgiven thee! The victory thou mayest have before and in thy death—so that even the conqueror of thy physical being shall be vanquished, forbidden to touch thy immortal part, and forbidden to accuse thee of thy forgiven sins; and confessing that he has no farther domination than over the shaky tabernacle of thy dust.

It is retribution; it is forgiveness; it is righteousness, then, that are our friends in the hour of conflict; and it is our sins, and not death itself, that make death an enemy. These—peace, pardon, purity—all ye may have; through the Lord; and having these ye may fear no evil. The cheering word unto every soul is—"Be not afraid, only believe!"—Ex.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following list of all the attempts at political assassination that have been made since 1850:

The Queen of England: Queen Victoria can count four attempts on her life. On June 28, 1850, she received a violent blow with a stick from one Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant of the 10th Hussars. The King of Prussia: In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia received, as he was mounting a railway carriage, a shot from a holster pistol of large bore in the forearm; the assassin, Selefage, of Wetzlow, cried out as he fired, "Liberty for ever." The life of the present King of Prussia was in danger at Baden, on the morning of July 14, 1861. Two pistol shots were fired at him by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipzig. The regicide declared that he wished to kill the King because he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany. The Emperor of Austria: On February 18, 1853, at Vienna, Francis Joseph I. was struck with a knife in the nape of the neck. The murderer's name was Libeny, of Albe, in Hungary, aged 20, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade. The Duke of Parma: On March 20, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, returning from an excursion, was hustled by an individual who at the same time stabbed him in the abdomen, left the poignard in the wound, and subsequently escaped. The Duke expired in cruel torture at the end of 23 hours. The Queen of Spain (a second attempt): On May 28, 1856, as Queen Isabella was passing in her carriage along the Rue de l' Arsenal at Madrid, a young man, named Raymond Fuentes, drew a pistol from his pocket, and would have discharged it at her head, had not his arm been caught, and his weapon taken from him by an agent of the police. The King of Naples: On December 8, 1856, whilst Ferdinand II. was reviewing his troops at Naples, a soldier, named Agustina Milano struck him with his bayonet, and, at a later period, Garibaldi honored the memory of the regicide. Napoleon III: In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marseilles, there had been prepared an infernal machine, formed by 250 gun barrels charged with 1500 balls, intended to go off all at once against the Prince and his *cortege*. But the attempt was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Liverani fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées. In 1857, Thibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried, and punished.

The escape of the family is looked upon as quite miraculous, as the whole of their furniture, and indeed everything contained in their



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MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Aus dem Gedichte
Die letzten Lebensmomente Moses.
(Eine Midrasch-Legende.)
von
Isidor Kalisch,
Rassiner.

Und Gott erschien in Feuerflammen.
Die Sonn' erlosch vor seinem Glanz,
Die Erde zitternd schrak zusammen;
Denn heit der Schauer erfüllt sie ganz.

Und tief die Weltenschäden bebtten,
Bis in den tiefsten Himmelsspalten;
Und Engelköre in Lüften schwelben,
Die dreimal heilig jumauten an.

Als Moses sich die Herrlichkeiten
Des Hocherhaben ihres sich nah'n,
Begann er sich vorzubereiten
Zum Wandel auf der Himmelsbahn.

Und betend fält vor Gott er niedr'!
Sei ew' ger, sprach er, gnädig mir!
Las mich dein Antlitz schauen wieder,
Wenn du mich trage in's Geheimrever.

O, Liebling, scholl's in mildem Tone,
Gott' si dich der Segn'g erfreu'n,
Und ewig nah bei meinem Throne
Mit den Seraphimkören sein.

Denn frömm und edel war dein Leben,
Wie kein's war auf der Erdenwelt.
Ich werde dir um Gnade gebetn,
Und trag' dich selbst zum Sternenzelt.

Wie von Mariaden Morgenröthen
Ein Strom des Lichts sich ergießt,
Und Paradiesküste wehetn,
Und Gotteshäude den Moses küst.

Im Nu ward sein Seel, verkläret
Von ungewöhnlicher Majestät,
Ihr Glanz hat sich so sehr vermehret,
Dass sie ward zum Cherub erhöht.

Sie stieg mit Gott voll sel'ger Wonne
In's Alerbeit'gste himmelan;
Und überstrahlte all' die Sonnen
Im ganzen Weltenthean.

Als Moses si war heimgang'en
Zum Unerhoffn' in den Höh'n,
Da sprach die Erde voller Bangen,
Und fult die Lust mit Klagen.

Und Sonne, Mond und all' die Sterne
Erfrühten Schmerz und tiefer Gram,
Und Alles trau'ri' nah' und ferne,
Dass Gott der Erd' den Moses nahm.

Doch es erscholl in höchsten Höh'n:
Uns Moses keine Klug' erhebt;
Den seine Lehre wird bestehen,
So lang' ein Mensch auf Erden lebt.

Es wird sein Name ewig glänzen
Und leuchten wie der Himmelsdom;
Denn kein Prophet wird je erblühen,
Den so umfleßt mein Weisheitsstrom.

Wehe Dem, dessen Vertheidiger zugleich
sein Ankläger wird.*

von
A. Tendlau.

Ein alter Wegelager trieb sein räuberisches
Handwerk schon lange Zeit ungestraft; lange schon
lauerte er den Hün- und Herreisen auf den We-
gen auf, überfiel sie von seinem Hinterhalte aus
und beraubte sie. Da kam eines Tages ein tö-
niglicher Beamter des Weges. Er durchstreifte die
Provinz um die Steuern zu erheben. Der Weg-
lagerer überfiel ihn, warf ihn zu Boden und nahm
ihm Alles ab, was er mit sich führte.

Nach einiger Zeit indes gelang es, den Räuber
zu ergreifen und festzunehmen. Als der königliche
Beamte das hörte, ging er zu demselben in's Ge-
fängniss und sprach: „Komm, gib mir zurück, was
jener Mann — Du weißt es ja — mir auf dem
Wege abgenommen, und ich will ein gutes Wort
für Dich einlegen.“

„Bon all Dem, was man Dir abgenommen
hat,“ antwortete der Räuber, „besitzt ich nichts,
nur diese Decke ist mir zugetragen, die Dir ge-
hört.“

„Gib sie mir,“ sagte der Beamte, „und ich werd
für Dich vor dem Könige sprechen.“

Der Räuber gab sie ihm. „Höre,“ sprach der
Beamte, „Morgen wirst Du vor Gericht geführt.
Der König wird Dich vorfordern und Dich fragen,
ob Du einen Menschen hast, der für Dich ein Wort
einlegen kann, berufe Dich dann auf mich, und so
wird der König mich kommen lassen.“

Es geschah so den anderen Tag; der Räuber
wurde vor's Gericht gebracht, der König richtete
die Frage an ihn und er berief sich auf den könig-
lichen Beamten.

„Kennt Du diesen Mann?“ sprach der König
zu dem Beamten, als derselbe auf seinen Ruf er-
schienen war, „und weißt Du etwas zu seinen Gun-
ken zu sagen?“

„Ich kenne ihn wohl,“ antwortete der Beamte.
„Als Du mich ausschicktest, die Steuern der Pro-
vinz zu erheben, ward ich von ihm überfallen und
aller Habe, die ich mit mir führte, beraubt; es
geschah ohne einen Zeugen, und dennoch hat er mit
diese Decke zurückgegeben.“

„Wehe dem, rief da Alles, „dessen Vertheidiger
zugleich sein Ankläger wird!“ „und wehe,“ fuhr
Schriftgelehrter R. Levi, der dieses Gleichen seinen
Schülern erzählte, „wehe dem,“ fuhr er fort, „der
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„Nicht der Tanachme Emor S. 49, col. d. — Wajkes rab
par. 80. — Jalkut Emor S. 187. Nr. 651.

(Für den „Hebrew.“)
Attentat aus der Französischen Revolution
die Emanzipation der Juden betreffend

(Fortsetzung.)

Soll man ihnen den Handel nicht ganz verbieten? Das sei fern! das sie vollenks zu Grunde richten, da dies für's erste das einzige Mittel ist, wovon sie sich erhalten. — Soll man sie in die Kaufmannsgilden aufnehmen? Diese Frage, über die in verschiedenen Tribunalen bestig gestritten worden, würde bald entschieden werden sein, wenn man die Vernunft und die Menschlichkeit zu Rathe gezogen hätte. Die Vernunft würde für sie die Erbarmung gefordert haben, die Menschlichkeit ihre Schutzwürdigkeit geworden sein.

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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business pertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—R. Phillips, Esq.
MARYSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRASS VALLEY—Mark, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohm, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kioraki Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR SYSTEM.

BY ABRAHAM DE SOLA,

Minister K. K. of Shearith Israel; Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University McGill College, Montreal, &c.

Now, the beginning of the month, strictly speaking, is when the moon comes into conjunction with the sun, the moment of which conjunction can only be known through an account of astronomical knowledge and calculation which there is no evidence to show the Israelites possessed so soon after their departure from Egypt. The commencement of the festival, referred to in the text, can only be understood therefore, of the first *phase*, or appearance of the moon, which God ordered as a season, that they were fully able to determine themselves and by their own observation. But they were not left to do even this, for as it was of infinite importance that the matter should be well known by Israel generally, not only that they might observe uniformly and at the proper time, the feasts of new moon, but all the other festivals also, it became a matter proper for authority to decide. Hence the Talmud affords us much interesting and valuable information on this important subject, preserving a traditional account of great weight and of almost universal acceptance among scholars both Jewish and Christian, as to the manner and rules for determining and consecrating the new moons, some of the most important of which we shall here append. The reader will please remember that the beginning of the Jewish months was not reckoned from the moon's conjunction with the sun, but from the time the former emerges from the latter, and is first visible in the west after sunset; and hence the appropriateness of applying the terms *לuna*, literally, "moon," and *רשות* "renewal," to express "months" in Hebrew, since they actually commenced with the renewal of the appearance of the moon. It is also remembered that there are three kinds of months dependent upon and correspondent with the three following revolution of the Moon, 1st. the Tropical being of 27d. Th. 43° 4' 6795. 2d. the Sidereal of 27d. Th. 43° 12' 5259. 3d. the Synodic of 29d. 12h. 44' 2" 8283. The tropical revolution, which signifies the complete revolution of 12 signs performed round the earth, is distinguished as a periodical month. The sidereal, which means a return to the same point or star, is, as will be perceived, a few seconds longer than the tropical, because of the procession of the equinoxes. The synodic is the time from one conjunction with the sun to another. In 29d. 12h. 44' 2" the moon will be found to be again in conjunction with the sun, the earth being at the distance of 27° 6' 20" 2' from the point of the former conjunction. This promised, we proceed now to condense from the Mishna, (Treatise Rosh Hashanah) the information above referred to, interpolating some necessary explanations, and referring the English reader to Revs. De Sola and Raphael's Translation, (p. 157), for further details:

Ch. 1 § 3. Messengers were sent out from Jerusalem (to announce elsewhere the day on which the Sanhedrin had fixed the last new moon) for the following six months, for Nissan on account of the Passover; Ab, for the fast; Elul, for the feast of New Year; Tishri, for the regulation of the festivals. Kislev for Hadnuka Adar for Purim, and Iyar during the existence of the 2nd. Temple for the second Passover, &c. For the new moons of two months, the witnesses might profane the Sabbath by traveling to Jerusalem, viz: for those of Nissan and Tishri, because on these months only the messengers went to Syria, and the festivals are regulated by them. During the existence of the 2d. Temple, the Sabbath might be profaned for any, because of the regulation of the offerings on the feast of new moon on their proper day. § 5. Even had the new moon been seen high on the horizon, (and there was reason to believe therefore it had been seen in Jerusalem,) the Sabbath might be profaned by the witnesses, nor were they, as is seen in § 6, for any reason to be detained in their progress. With respect to the witnesses, § 7, Father and son and relatives in every degree may be allowed as competent, but (§ 8) immoral characters, such as gamblers, &c., are not admitted to give evidence, but denounced as incompetent witnesses. Even in cases of inconvenience or exigency, witnesses were obliged to give their evidence, (§ 9) and in the event of their being unknown, (Ch. II. § 1) others were sent with them to testify concerning their character. Formerly, evidence as to the appearance of the new moon was received from any one; but when the heretics corrupted the witnesses, it was ordained that evidence should be received only of those whose good character was well known. § 2. Formerly, fires were lighted on the tops of the mountains, to announce the appearance of the moon; but when the Samaritans led the nation into error, (by lighting these mountain beacons at wrong times to mock and mislead the Jews,) it was ordained that messengers should be sent out. § 3. In what manner were these mountain fires lighted? They brought long staves of cedar wood, canes, and branches of the olive tree, also the coarse threads or refuse of flax, which were

tied on the top of them with twine; with these, they went to the top of the mountain, lighted them, and kept them moving to and fro, upward and downward, until they could perceive the same repeated by another person on the next mountain, &c. The names and orders of the mountain stations are, § 4, Mount of Olives, Sartaba, Grophinah, Hoveran, and Beth Baltin; they did not cease to wave the flaming brands at Beth Baltin to and fro, until the whole country of the captivity (Babylon) was as a blazing fire. § 5. There was a large court in Jerusalem, called Beth Yangzak where all the witnesses [Abenda says, "It seems to have been the peculiar office and employment of the tribe of Issachar, to watch the lunar changes, and they are said to be men that had understanding of the times." 1 Chron. xii. 32.] See his Discourses of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Polity of the Jews, &c. Lon. 1706.] met, and where they were examined by the Beth Din. § 6. Their examination was conducted by inquiring of the oldest of the first pair (they were examined according to their priority) as to the form of the moon, whether her horns were turned towards the sun, or away from it? to the north, or south of it? what was her elevation in the horizon? towards which side was her declination? the width of her dish, &c. The second witness (of the pair) was then examined, and if his testimony agreed with that of the former, it was declared valid. The remaining witnesses were then superficially examined, not because of the necessity of the case, but to encourage them to report on future occasions. § 7. The chief of the Tribunal then said, "The feast of the New Moon is Mekoodash, (consecrated) and all the people proclaimed after him, 'Mekoodash.' By some, David is said to allude to the proclamation of the New Moon, when he says, Ps. lxxxi. 3. "Sound the trumpet on the New Moon, &c." The present form of proclaiming the day on which the feast of the New Moon is to be observed, is well known from its insertion in the Jewish Liturgy. Not so well known, perhaps, is the very ancient formula, still used by the Jews in China, where they are supposed to have settled soon after, if not before, the destruction of the first Temple. (See Basnage, Jost, and "The Jews in China," by James Finn, London, 1843.) Here it follows:

אַצְהָר שְׁמַעַע כְּנִינָה וְיִלְאָז קְבָעַנָּה
רֶבֶן רָאשׁ רֹחֶה דָלָךְ בְּשֵׁבֶת הָדוֹה תְּרֵבָעָנָה
וְיִסְמְכָן וּבָנָה יְפָרָא מִן עֲרוֹבָה וְיִשְׁבַּח בְּכָרְבָּנָה
וְיִתְהַלֵּקְעָן עֲנָנוֹת וְעַיְנוֹבָן בְּנֵנָנָה דְּמַקְרָבָה
דָּרְבָּנְמָה אֶתְלָרָה דְּרָשָׂלָם הַשְּׁתָּא בְּעַנְגָּלָה
הַרְבָּיָל כְּלִיְלָא אַמְרָו אַמְּן!

'Attend and listen, ye priests and Levites! The rabbis have instituted and fixed the new moon of the month N. N. (the next following), on the first day of the next week, which day shall be the first day of the month. This shall be a good omen for us and all Israel, now and speedily. May those who rest in the dust rise speedily from their dust; may the dispersed (of Israel) be gathered; may our eyes and your eyes behold the rebuilding of the sanctuary, the re-establishment of the temple, and the kingdom of Messiah, Son of David, and the consolation of the city of Jerusalem. Now and speedily may all Israel be gathered. Amen.' Then follows a form for the days of the week, in Syriac; then the names of the months (the same as among other Jews), beginning with Adar, the last month of the Jewish year, then, next, the second Adar, (in an interlunar year), and closing with Shebat, the eleventh month of the year."

The above, which is extracted from the "Jewish Intelligence," for January, 1853, may with confidence be referred to, as proof of the antiquity of the present system of Hebrew intercalation, &c.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday last, July 5th, the following officers of Ophir Lodge No. 21 L. O. B. B., were duly installed for the ensuing term: S. Wolf, Pr.; Wm. Salberg, V. Pr.; L. Sherek, R. S.; A. Stoltz, F. S.; W. Caro, C.; L. Kaplan, A. M.; K. Falk, W.; F. Treiber, G.; W. Steinhart, Joseph Bien, F. Toplitz, Trustees.

INSTALLATION.—The following officers were duly installed, yesterday, in Pacific Lodge No. 48, L. O. B. B., by the M. W. General Committee of District Grand Lodge No. 4, consisting of Messrs. G. Greenbaum, Wm. Steinhart and Martin Heller:—M. Badt, Pr.; G. Goldsmith, V. Pr.; A. L. Badt, S.; S. S. Arnhem, F. S.; Louis Kaplan, Tr.; Henry Apfel, M. Seligson and Julius Newman, Trustees.

MONTEREY LODGE NO. 51, I. O. B. B.—On Sunday, July 2d, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: J. Platsek, Pr.; J. Wolffson, V. Pr.; A. N. Levy, R. S.; H. Shocken, F. S.; J. Rosenberg, O.; H. Oppenheim, A. M.; Louis Veige, W.; M. Isaacs, G.

U. O. R. M.—At a meeting of Golden Gate

Stamm No. 74 U. O. R. M., the following were

elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term:

William Holtz, O. Ch.; G. Otto, U. Ch.; H. Bockmann, B. Ch.; G. Baum, Recording Secretary; M. Salberg, Financial Secretary; H. von Heimberg, Treasurer; H. Winckle, G. Burkhardt and H. Bredhoff, Trustees. Representatives to the Grand Lodge—F. Putzmann and H. Winckle.

U. O. R. M.—At the regular quarterly meeting of Pacific Stamm No. 66 U. O. R. M., held last Monday evening, the following members were duly elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: M. S. Herzog, O. Ch.; Jos. Brand, U. Ch.; T. Kraus, B. Ch.; S. Brodek, Recording Secretary; T. Ballon, Financial Secretary, (re-elected); Ch. Lowitz, Treasurer, (re-elected). Representatives to the Grand Lodge—H. Tranbe and M. S. Herzog.

THE ITALIAN NAVY IN 1865.—The *Riale* publishes the following statement of the strength of the Italian navy: Vessels of war—18 iron-clads, 21 screw steamers, 24 paddle steamers, 10 sailing vessels, total 73; nominal horse power, 23,40; guns, 1270; crews, 20,384. Transports—12 screw steamers, 10 paddle do., 2 sailing vessels, total 24; nominal horse-power, 4305; guns, 42, crews, 1882. The war fleet will also comprise 2 gun-boats and 2 floating batteries, which are in course of construction.

THE ARMY OF EUROPE.—The late debate on the French army gives the following facts some interest: Prussia, with a territory of 30,000 square miles, and a population thirteen millions, has an army of 200,000 men in time of peace, which costs her £6,000,000; Austria, whose territory is 12,000 square miles, and population thirty-seven millions, has an army of 500,000 men, which costs her £12,000,000; France, with a territory of 10,000 square miles, and a population of thirty-eight millions, has an army of 400,000 men, whose cost is £15,000,000; while the British army, including that in India, amounts to 150,000 men, costing £14,000,000.

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MADAME MEYERBEER HAS PRESENTED EACH OF THE ARTISTES WHO HAVE ACTED IN "L'Afriqueaine," WITH A VALUABLE TOKEN OF HER APPRECIATION OF THEIR EFFORTS TO DO JUSTICE TO HER HUSBAND'S WORK.

M. Balle. Battu and Mme. Saxe have received a magnificent bracelet; Naudin, Faure, Belval, Odin, Warot, David and Castlemory a medal.

A SECOND SAM PATCH. Last week a sailor took a leap from the centre of the cast-iron bridge at Sunderland, England, which is one hundred feet above the water. The man applied to the magistrates previously for permission to perform the exploit, but their worships refused to countenance it. Afterwards, however, bills were issued announcing that "Stephen Jeffrey, the great English diver, from the Isle of Wight," would, at twenty minutes past three o'clock on Wednesday, make the "extraordinant and daring leap" from the centre of the very side of the bridge. Police were posted on the bridge at the hour appointed, but the man, dressed as a sailor, passed through the crowd without being recognized. About half-past 3 o'clock he suddenly threw off his coat, gave it into the hands of a friend, and then mounting the rails, quickly leaped down head foremost to the river. Despite the strong wind blowing at the time he seemed to go down in almost a straight course; but before reaching the water gathered himself up and made a plunge, hands over head, in the orthodox diving fashion. He rose to the surface almost immediately, and then coolly swam after and picked up an orange which he took out of his breast and threw over just before taking his leap. He then turned to swim ashore to one of the landings, but a coble manned by two river police rowed up and took him on board. He was landed at the Panns Ferry Landing, and walked ashore passing through an immense crowd of people, who greeted him with loud cheers. It is stated that the man has often undertaken daring leaps before, and that he will next visit Newcastle and take a leap from the High Level Bridge.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Gounod's Oper „Faust“ welche so epochal und in die neue Opernliteratur eingezogen und mit so grossem Erfolge sich auf allen grösseren Bühnen Europa's behauptet hat, wurde in diesem Hause Montag zum ersten Male gegeben und am Mittwoch wiederholt. Die zweite Aufführung ging viel abgerüttelter als die erste, obgleich auch hier noch manche Unreinheiten sich geltend machten und die großen, von den hiesigen musikalischen Verhältnissen gebotenen reichen Striche auch nicht genügt waren, dem Werke grösseren Wert zu verschaffen.

Die „Magarethe“ der Signorina Scocia, wenn auch nicht im Göttlichen Geiste gehabt und durchgeführt, war doch eine recht brave Leistung und dürfen wir der Dame durchaus keinen Vorwurf daraus machen, dass sie von dem tiefen, reichen Gemütsleben und der feierlichen Singebedingung eines deutschen Gretchen keine Vorstellung hat; man möge die Dichtung im Originale gelesen und eine Marie Leebach als Gretchen gefehen haben, um die Großartigkeit dieser Rolle zu apprizeieren.

Das Signor Morelli den Mephisto ausgeszeichnet sang und nach seiner Aufführung auch im Spiel konkurrenz durchführte, ist bei diesem Künstler sehr überzeugend; doch können wir uns keineswegs mit seiner Aufführung des Charakters einverstanden erklären. Mephisto ist boshaft; mit der heilsamen Ironie macht er jede edle menschliche Regung lächerlich und hat seine grösste Freude daran, die Unschuld zum Falle zu bringen, er ist wahrhaft teuflisch, aber großartig in seiner Teufelheit und darf deshalb nie in das Komische hinabgezogen werden, was Sig. Morelli häusig gethan hat.

Auch Sig. Szigligi muss über die Natur des Faust noch rechtlich nachdenken.

Von dem Augenblick an, wo Mephisto ihm den Lebensorst reicht und der Vergängungsprozeß vorgegangen ist, wechselt Faust mit den Kleidern auch den ganzen Menschen; er ist nun plötzlich mit jugendlicher Ausgefallenheit und hat seine grösste Freude daran, die Unschuld zum Falle zu bringen, er ist wahrhaft teuflisch, aber großartig in seiner Teufelheit und darf deshalb nie in das Komische hinabgezogen werden, was Sig. Morelli häusig gethan hat.

Wir subjoinen den Monat „Men of the world“ Robert, son of the Roy, by his second

order. As he remained the door was at

covered with his hair, the razor with

dictated lying by

was procured, but

two hours. It is

sounding state of

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Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above described Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of Refreshments can constantly be obtained. The Park and vicinity are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

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LOUIS SCHMIDT,
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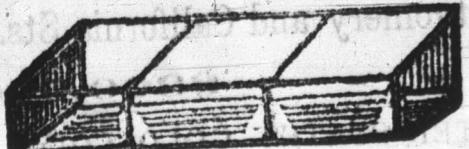
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Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been extended by a majority of the judges, I consider my exhibition, ought to be a sufficient commendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

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STEMMLER & RUSSELL,
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Pousse-Cafe (after dinner). Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

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P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

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Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge.

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Between Sansome and Battery, noll-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

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FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

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All orders from the interior, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters on hand for sale at low rates.

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Opposite Third street.... San Francisco.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES,

And all kinds of Family Liquors,

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N. LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES

And Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at N. LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.

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Crimping done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to orders. All goods delivered free to every part of the city.

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MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,

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D. P. Levi, Business Manager.

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RED BLUFF.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,

NOVEMBER 5th, the steamers of the

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public are very vacillating in their attendance at the operatic performances. Some evenings there is a paying audience present, while at other times the number is very sparse and scanty. To-night, "La Favorita" will be given; to-morrow, "Martha" is announced. Both of these operas are favorites in this community, and have never yet failed to attract good houses. It is to be hoped that those of our city who appreciate the luxury of these rich performances, will make some effort to support in a becoming manner the enterprising management and talented company.

EUREKA THEATRE.—"The Colleen Bawn" is having quite a run at this unique little house; and well it may, for it is beautifully rendered. Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps is irresistibly winning as "Anne Clute," and is deserving of the compliments bestowed on her: "Jeff Davis in Hoops" is exceedingly humorous, and keeps the entire house convulsed with laughter. The principal characters are sustained by Mrs. Judah and Mr. Wheateigh. The entertainment concludes with the singing in a spirited manner of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," in which the full company take part, together with an apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln, the whole forming a most pleasing and effective tableau.

OPERA HOUSE.—"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" forms the bill for this evening. Several new pieces are under rehearsal.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Go to headquarters, and you are sure to obtain the best article at the lowest price. The importing house of Newman Bros. have every conceivable article of household use and requirement, which are sold at a slight advance on the original wholesale price. Remember the establishment, 406 and 408 Battery street.

A WOLF HUNT IN FRANCE.—The Courier de l'Eure gives an account of a wolf hunt with the wolf dogs of the Comte de Nebous, who went out accompanied by his two sons. The dogs started splendidly, the wolf, and the run lasted three hours across the woods and alleys of Canaperville and Vernon. The wolf finally darted into the great wood of d'Acquigny, and having vainly tried to climb up the park wall of M. Merle's property, she finally turned to bay against an out-house at the village of Haye-le-Comte, showing a formidable row of huge teeth and howling with rage. The inhabitants of the village rushed out of their houses, calling out, "Au secours!" The sons of the Count rode up armed with their long hunting knives. M. Paul de Nebous thrust the blade of his down the throat of the wolf, who managed to turn the weapon and close with its powerful jaws on the hand of the intrepid hunter who was in imminent danger. Happily his brother, M. Albert de Nebous, struck the wolf to the heart, and thus rescued his brother. The animal weighed eighty pounds.

Trink Dr. Hostetter's Magenbitters. Es ist das beste Mittel gegen Unverdaulichkeit.

Herr E. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearny strafe, zwischen Pine und Bush, eröffnet sein wohlkostürtiges Lager von Weiß Warens, Spicen, Bändern, Stoffen, Knöpfen u. s. w. zu wülflich billigen Preisen.

Herr Gilbert hat die Willows übernommen und mit diesen Erholungsgästen, nächsten Sonntag dem Publikum eröffnen. Sein großes Museum ist jetzt an diesem Platz.

Feuer! Feuer!—John R. Sims, Dreigronstraße, zwischen Washington und Jackson und Front und Davisstrasse, verfertigt alle Arten feuererster Thüren, Fensterläden, Bankthräne u. s. w. zu den billigsten Preisen. Kaufleute vom Land machen wir besonders darauf aufmerksam.

Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Tammerer, 325 Buchstrasse, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

Wer eine Woche lang den Stand in San Francisco eingekehrt, der schätzt sich wohl einen Tag die frische, reine Luft zu geniessen. Herr Karl Götsch hat den Rail Road Park, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und denselben für "Pic Nic's" u. a. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Concert. Die Ferry Boote geben täglich von Ece Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfange der Marketstraße ab, wann ersieht man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION!

The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected a combination of the principal Operatic Artists now in California, which will enable him to present in rapid succession a series of Grand Operas in a style never before attempted in any city in the United States, nor surpassed in the principal cities of Europe.

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,
Prima Doma Soprano;

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Prima Doma Contralto;

SIGNOR GIOVANNI BRIGLIA,
Primo Tenore;

SIGNOR DOMO ORLANDINI,
Primo Baritono;

SIG. P. MORELLI,
Baritone;

SIGNOR POSSATTI,
Primo Basso Profundo;

SIG. N. BARILLI,
Basso.

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by M. A. REED, Jr.

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DR. HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS!

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and consolatory. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System.

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Derision from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effect, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

All Beware of Counterfeits. Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
AGENTS,
391 and 393 Battery Street, Corner of Clay.
je23 SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLAND FERRY.

FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY June 19, until further notice, the hours of departure will be as follows; daily, (Sundays excepted):—

	Oakland	Oakland Point	San Francisco
5.50 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.	7.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
8.45 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	10.30 A. M.	11.45 A. M.
11.50 A. M.	12.00 A. M.	12.10 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
1.35 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	2.10 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
3.50 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
5.35 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	5.55 P. M.	6.30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 4.15, 5.15 P. M., 6.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 4.00, and 5.15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

AN EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings, leaving San Antonio at 6.30 P. M., Oakland at 6.40 P. M., and San Francisco at 11.30 P. M.

Leaves San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 4.15, 5.15 P. M., 6.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 4.00, and 5.15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

Leaves San Antonio to Let, for Excursions.

Leaves San Antonio at 6.30 P. M., Oakland at 6.40 P. M., and San Francisco at 11.30 P. M.

The rates of freight and passage the same on both routes.

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each landing free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.

GEO. GOSS, Superintendent.

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From near the Foot of Market Street on the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio Oakland San Francisco.

6.30 A. M. 7.00 A. M. 8.30 A. M.

8.30 A. M. 9.00 A. M. 10.30 A. M.

10.30 A. M. 11.00 A. M. 12.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. 3.30 P. M. 5.15 P. M.

5.30 P. M. 6.00 P. M. 7.30 P. M.

7.30 P. M. 8.00 P. M. 9.30 P. M.

8.00 P. M. 8.30 P. M. 9.30 P. M.

8.30 P. M. 9.00 P. M. 10.30 P. M.

9.00 P. M. 9.30 P. M. 10.30 P. M.

10.30 P. M. 11.00 P. M. 12.30 P. M.

11.00 P. M. 11.30 P. M. 12.30 P. M.

11.30 P. M. 12.00 M. 1.30 A. M.

12.00 M. 1.00 A. M. 2.30 A. M.

1.00 A. M. 1.30 A. M. 2.30 A. M.

1.30 A. M. 2.00 A. M. 3.30 A. M.

2.00 A. M. 2.30 A. M. 4.00 A. M.

2.30 A. M. 3.00 A. M. 4.30 A. M.

3.00 A. M. 3.30 A. M. 5.00 A. M.

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4.00 A. M. 4.30 A. M. 6.00 A. M.

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5.00 A. M. 5.30 A. M. 7.00 A. M.

5.30 A. M. 6.00 A. M. 7.30 A. M.

6.00 A. M. 6.30 A. M. 8.00 A. M.

6.30 A. M. 6.60 A. M. 8.30 A. M.

6.60 A. M. 7.00 A. M. 8.60 A. M.

7.00 A. M. 7.30 A. M. 9.00 A. M.

7.30 A. M. 7.60 A. M. 9.30 A. M.

7.60 A. M. 8.00 A. M. 9.60 A. M.

8.00 A. M. 8.30 A. M. 10.00 A. M.

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10.60 A. M. 11.00 A. M. 12.60 A. M.

11.00